FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHINESE SUPPORT FOR CHILEAN JUNTA CONDEMNED

AU182013Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 AU

[Text] As has been reported, Chile's Foreign Minister Cubillos recently arrived in Peking for a friendly visit. The emissary of Pinochet's fascist regime delcared before his departure that the aim of this visit was to further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. He was accorded a pompous reception by high Chinese officials. During his stay in Peking the representative of the blackest Chilean reaction was received, among others, by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who hosted a banquet in his honor. Expressing the desire of the Chinese revisionist leadership to further strengthen relations with the fascist regime in Santiago, he stated that China has always been in favor of establishing and developing relations. On his part, the Chilean foreign minister declared that the current visit will help to open up even greater prospects [word indistinct] between China and Chile.

Both sides agreed that they had found a common language in connection with numerous international problems. The current visit to Peking of the diplomacy chief of Pinochet's fascist regime is a result of an exchange of visits between the two countries; part of the process of the intensification of close links between China and Chile in the political, economic and military fields. In this context, on the eve of Cubillos' visit to China, a 3-year agreement was signed in Santiago, according to which China is to receive 105,000 tons of Chilean copper. The current Sino-Chilean talks also include the question of a (?50) million dollar long-term loan. During the past 2 years China has granted loans and credits worth $200 million to Pinochet's fascist clique.

The cordial reception accorded the Chilean emissary by the Chinese revisionist leadership and the warm expressions about the further development of the friendship between the two countries are a clear testimony of the antipeople course of Peking's policy, which has taken under its protection such blood-stained regimes as Pinochet's. The loans and credits which the Chinese grant so generously to such reactionary regimes help it to oppress the Chilean people even more ferociously than it has up to now. The visits and exchanges between Peking and Santiago are a testimony of the further deepening of links between the Chinese revisionist leadership and the Chilean fascist regime.

CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTIES TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY NOMINATED

LD191128Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 19 Oct, ATA--In the precincts of the cities and villages of Albania, the inhabitants of the city-quarters and villages, workers and cooperativists, armymen, young men and women, discussed and approved in their meetings the candidatures of the Democratic Front of Albania for deputies to the People's Assembly. The unbreakable and steel-like unity of the people around the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, a unity which smashes to smithereens all the plans and plots of our enemies, was once again manifested in these meetings.

Proud and determined to march always forward on the road of socialism, the inhabitants of Dolovan in the Diber District gathered, expressing their boundless love for the glorious Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Amidst the great enthusiasm, they discussed and approved the candidature for deputy to the People's Assembly of the member of the Central Committee of the PLA and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi, loyal son of the Albanian people, brave leader of the people of Diber in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland from the occupiers and traitors to the country.

The inhabitants of a city-quarter of the Stalin City in the district of Berat approved the candidature for deputy to the People's Assembly of the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Manush Myftiu, whereas the workers of the sector of Uznova of the agricultural enterprise of this district approved the candidature of the heroine of socialist labour, the textile worker, Milika Aleksi.

The electors of the No 93 precinct of the city of Korce approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Qirjako Mihali, whereas the inhabitants of another precinct of this city approved the candidature of the hero of socialist labour, the driver, Spiro Lera.

The alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA Pilo Peristeri was approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly by the inhabitants of Pogradec, whereas the inhabitants of the Trebinje village of this district approved the candidature of the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and vice-minister of the people's defence, Llambi Gegprifti.

The inhabitants of the No 207 precinct of the capital discussed and approved as their candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and first secretary of the party committee of the Tirana District Simon Stefani, whereas those of the No 10 city-quarter of the capital approved the candidature of the actor of the people's theater, Reshat Arbana.

The members of the Democratic Front of the No 34 precinct of the city of Durres approved as their candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PLA and president of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Rita Marko. The cooperativists of the Memel and Cete villages of the district of Durres approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the technician of the sea port Petraq Kazanxhiu, whereas the inhabitants of the No 4, 5, 6, and 18 city-quarter of this city approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the member of the Central Committee of the PLA and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies under the Central Committee of the PLA, Nexhmije Hoxha.

The candidature of the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA, Haki Toska, was proposed and approved as deputy to the People's Assembly at the No 86 precinct of the district of Gjirokaster.

The minister of industry and mining Xhafer Spahiu was approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly by the inhabitants of Kruma, the district of Kukes, whereas the inhabitants of some city-quarters of Elbasan proposed and approved the candidature of the technician, the hero of socialist labour, Nuredin Hoxha. The electors of the agricultural cooperative "Perparimi" of this district proposed and approved the candidature of the director of the construction and assembly enterprise of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, Feruz Mataj.

The cooperativists of the Iballe village of the district of Puke discussed and approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Pali Miska.

The candidature for deputy to the People's Assembly of the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PLA and first secretary of the party committee of the district of Lushnje, Lenka Cuko was approved by the inhabitants of several quarters of that city. The candidatures of the teachers Hena Bardhi and of the cooperativist Hamide Gjata, etc, were approved in this district, too.

The electors of the agricultural cooperative of Luznia in the district of Diber, approved as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Hekuran Isai. The meeting for the proposal, discussion and approval of the candidates for deputies to the People's Assembly also took place in other precincts of various cities and villages of Albania.

ENVER HOXHA GREETS 2D JAPANESE CP CONGRESS

AU192034Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan:

Dear comrades, it is a particular pleasure, on the occasion of the second congress of your party, to send to you, to all the congress delegates and to all party members, the cordial and fraternal greetings of the AWP Central Committee and of all Albanian communists, and to wish the congress complete success in its proceedings.

The struggle to defend and implement the vital teachings of Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of our countries has linked our two parties in sincere and military friendship which is being constantly developed and strengthened on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism. The AWP expresses its solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of your party and the proletariat and working masses of Japan to excel U.S. imperialism and overthrow Japanese imperialism and the capitalist social system, to thus put an end to U.S. domination and to the exploitation of man by man. We also support your struggle against Soviet social imperialism and against all trends of modern revisionism in Japan and throughout the world and, as you do, we believe that it is impossible to successfully combat imperialism and the bourgeoisie without simultaneously opposing opportunism in whatever form it may present itself.

The successes achieved by the sister Communist Party of Japan, which are a vivid reflection of its correct line and the militant spirit of the Japanese proletariat, please our party and people, as well as all those who are working and struggling for socialism and for the national and social liberation of the peoples. They constitute an important contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the international proletariat and the peoples threatened by neocolonialism and who are suffering national and social oppression.

We express our complete confidence that your congress will mark another important phase in your party's and the Japanese proletariat's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese monopoly bourgeoisie, against Soviet social imperialism and revisionists of all hues within your country as well as in the international arena, to the benefit of the victory of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism in Japan.

Long live the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Japan. Long live the militant friendship between the AWP and the Communist Party of Japan. Long live the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

HOXHA ACKNOWLEDGES BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS, MESSAGES

AU1920402Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, thanks all those who have sent him letters, telegrams and messages of congratulations on the occasion of his 70th birthday. His letter of thanks states: With feeling of profound gratitude and greatest cordiality, I thank all working collectives at working and production centers, agricultural cooperatives, social organizations, cultural and educational institutions, military units and units of the organs of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as individuals, comrades and friends from the wartime days and from the days of socialist construction, families of war martyrs, patriots, young people, children, and compatriots living abroad, who have sent me letters, telegrams and messages of congratulations on my 70th birthday. Their cordial best wishes and very warm revolutionary greetings have touched me deeply, and have brought me great joy. They belong primarily to the glorious AWP and are a reflection of the unbreakable unity of the people around the party, of the boundless love of all our working people for the party and of their unreserved support for the just and consistently Marxist-Leninist line and struggle of the party.

My work and struggle is an integral part of the heroic work and struggle of the entire party and of all our people who, with ardent heart, have throughout the centuries resisted every (?invader) like a rock of granite constantly beaten by the terrible waves of history, but which has never defeated. Always, in every situation, I have felt closely the beat of the valiant heart of our magnificent people.

The joyful tidings in the letters and telegrams that I have received, which inform me about new victories in all fields in the course of the implementation of the historic tasks of the Sixth AWP Congress and of the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, give me new strength, a new will and further encouragement to serve, as always, with boundless loyalty, a high sense of consciousness and selflessness our people and our glorious party, the organizer, inspirer and leader of all our victories and of our sure progress on the path of socialism and communism.

In return I send to all of you, my cordial greetings and wholeheartedly wish you good health and success in life and at work, for the continuous progress and defense of our socialist homeland, for ever greater victories in our struggle against the difficulties of growth and against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism. I assure the party and the people that as long as I live I will remain a loyal, modest and valiant soldier in the service of the people and our beloved homeland, in the service of the construction of socialism and the victory of the revolution.

I have also received letters, messages and telegrams of congratulations and very warm greetings from Marxist-Leninist sister parties, revolutionaries, progressive personalities, friends and well-wishers of Socialist Albania from various countries. Their feelings of pure and sincere friendship are addressed to our people, whose son I am. I would like to take this opportunity to send them, too, my best wishes and revolutionary greetings, and to assure them that, together with the Albanian people and guided by the immortal and ever-triumphant principles of the great teachers of the international proletariat, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, I will remain steadfastly among the ranks of our brothers in ideal, the heroic proletarians and Marxist-Leninists, the freedom-loving peoples and the many friends and comrades with revolutionary feelings and progressive ideas, in their glorious struggle for social progress and the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the Marxist-Leninist parties, a patriot of the revolution and the democracy, national liberation and socialism.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO NIGERIA

For Sofia BTA reportage on the communique issued on the official visit of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to Nigeria, see the West Africa section of the 20 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU192005Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct, BTA--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, is to pay an official and friendly visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the chairman of FRELIMO and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr Samora Moises Machel.

MORE ON IRAQI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION'S VISIT

Tsolov Hosts Dinner

AU191425Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Excerpts] Comrade Tano Tsolov has given an official dinner party at the Lozenets residence in honor of Comrade 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri. Ministers, chairmen of committees, deputy ministers and leaders of economic organizations and departments attended the dinner party. The ambassadors of the two countries, Angel Angelov and Jarallah Ayyub al-Allaf, also were present.

During the dinner party, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrades Tano Tsolov and 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri proposed toasts.

Comrade Tano Tsolov emphasized the new stage in the development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq, as well as the sound basis on which they were built by the first party and state leaders Todor Zhivkov and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. Emphasizing that the friendship between the two peoples stems from the common struggle for progress, understanding and cooperation, as well as against the enemies of detente, Tsolov stressed Bulgaria's principled stand, which always supports the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the forces of imperialism, racism, Zionism and reaction.

As far as international relations are concerned, Comrade Tano Tsolov emphasized the positive development of the situation in the Balkans in a spirit of neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation.

In conclusion, he noted that the long-term program which has been worked out for developing Bulgarian-Iraqi cooperation will be a further decisive step toward further development of the ties between the two countries.

In his toast Comrade 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri expressed genuine gratitude for the warm and cordial welcome by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, for his high appraisal of the development of the bilateral relations, and for his ideas and concrete proposals on further developing and deepening the comprehensive relations between Bulgaria and Iraq. He pointed out that the Iraqi people--supported by their loyal friends--the Socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union--are confidently marching along the path toward peace and progress. In the future, too, he said, Iraq will continue in the same manner to struggle consistently against imperialism, international reaction, Zionism and racism.

In conclusion, Comrade 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri emphasized that conditions have ripened in the economic relations achieved so far between our two countries for organizing cooperation on a long-term planning basis; an expression of which is also the long-term agreement that is being prepared.

Long-Term Cooperation Program Signed

AU191155Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Supreme Agricultural Council and minister of the interior, is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. As a result of the talks held at the Boyana residence, Comrade Tano Tsolov and 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri signed a long-term program for developing and deepening the trade, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

The program provides for further developing and increasing the exchange of trade, for broad cooperation in the sphere of machine building and the food-catering industry, and for designing and building plants, railway lines, ports, airports and other projects. The program also provides for expanding cooperation in the exchange of technical information, [word indistinct], new technologies, training of cadres, and so forth.

According to the long-term program signed, the exchange of trade is expected to increase by approximately 10 percent annually. It also provides for a substantial increase in delivering Bulgarian metalcutting and agricultural machines, communications equipment, electronic and electrical products, and so forth.

At the signing ceremony, the leaders of the two delegations delivered speeches in which they expressed the readiness of the two peoples to continue in the future to cooperate more closely in all spheres of life, and to constantly increase trade exchange and production sharing in all economic fields.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

AU192027Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct, BTA--This year Bulgaro-Pakistani trade is to increase by some 9 per cent in comparison with 1977. The business circles here are optimistic and think that this figure could be exceeded. The trade protocol signed by Bulgaria and Pakistan here for 1978-1979 provides for intensive economic cooperation and gives grounds to expect good results.

Bulgaria will supply Pakistan with electric and I.C.E. trucks, cranes, electrical equipment, transformers, pesticides and fertilizers. Pakistan is to export to Bulgaria cotton and cotton articles, hides, textiles, raw materials and semi-finished goods.

A memorandum was also signed today on economic cooperation which provides for industrial cooperation in the construction of whole plants. At present Bulgaria is building in Pakistan refrigerating storehouses, a leather enterprise and a starch plant. There are negotiations in progress on the construction of a ceramics enterprise, a calf fattening farm and poultry farms.

SHAUROV-LED CPSU CC DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 OCTOBER

AU192006Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Vasiliy Shaurov, CPSU Central Committee Culture Department head, arrived in Bulgaria today. The delegation was received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. Questions pertaining to the cooperation between the two parties in the areas of art and culture were discussed during the meeting, which took place in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

TALKS ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA HELD

AU192031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct, AGERPRES--Talks took place in Sofia on October 19 between representatives of the central bodies for science and technology of Romania and of Bulgaria. They analysed the stage and the results of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration in science and technology, and agreed on some new ways and possibilities to develop and deepen this collaboration and to increase its economic efficiency for both sides.

The Romanian delegation is led by Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Bulgarian one by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH VIETNAM END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU192026Y Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Oct, BTA--A Bulgarian government economic delegation, headed by Mr Krustyu Trichkov, candidate of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from October 10 through 19. The delegation took part in the work of the 7th session of the joint Bulgaro-Vietnamese commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The state and prospects of bilateral cooperation were discussed at the session. Its successful development was underlined.

At the talks between Mr Kurstyu Trichkov and Mr Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo of the CC of VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party] and deputy prime minister of Vietnam, was stated complete unanimity on all the matters discussed. They denounced the greater-state, chauvinist and hegemonic policy of the Peking leadership, its moves against the socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as the armed aggression of Kampuchea, instigated and encouraged by China.

A protocol on the session's work and a trade and payments protocol on 1979 were signed, as well as an agreement on granting a short-term goods credit to Vietnam and agreements on rendering help without compensation to the victims of the flood in Vietnam and on sending them medicines.

The signing of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese documents is an eloquent proof of the steady development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, notes in an editorial article the NHAN DAN, the organ of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party. These documents express the warm feelings of the Bulgarian people, who render support and all-round help to our revolution.

Our people sincerely thank the party, the government and the people of fraternal Bulgaria. Socialist solidarity has been always a source of inspiration to our people in the construction and defence of our motherland, underlines the newspaper.

The delegation left for Bulgaria today.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS VELIKO TURNOVO OKRUG

AU1912O1Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, has arrived in the Veliko Turnovo Okrug on a visit. He was accompanied by specialists of some ministries and departments.

After being welcomed by Nikola Vasilev Petkov, first secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug party committee, and Dimitur Tsurov, chairman of the okrug people's council, Comrade Stanko Todorov visited the Yantra combine for warehouse technology, and acquainted himself with the accomplishment of the annual tasks. At a meeting held there, the 1978 program's elaborations and the long-term prospects for the development of the Yantra combine were discussed.

BTA REPORTS ON BULGARIAN IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL SUCCESSES

AU0909315Y Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct, BTA--It has been calculated that every Bulgarian under 18 years of age gets over 30 immunizations and reimmunizations for protection against various infections. Almost all the preparations necessary for this purpose are produced at the Contagious and Parasitic Disease Center in Sofia.

The high quality of the Bulgarian sera and vaccines, which has been proven in practice by this country's great successes in combating the epidemics, was emphasized once again at the seventh international congress on infectious and parasitic diseases, which has been recently held in Varna. In the opinion of Professor Tatyana Yablokova, an expert of the World Health Organization (WHO), they fully meet, and are in some cases superior (e.g. the combined diptheria-whooping cough-tetanus vaccine) to the international standards.

Prof Yablokova, who is the head of a bacteriological department at the State Institute for Control and Standardization of Medicinal and Biological Preparations in Moscow, told a BTA representative that vaccinating Soviet children with a Bulgarian BCG-vaccine had shown that by purity and effectiveness it did not give way to the Soviet-made one. This prominent specialist made an excellent assessment of the Bulgarian allergenic preparations as well. She thinks that developing them, the Bulgarian medical men are ahead of their colleagues in the Soviet Union.

A great interest at the congress was evoked by the announcements of the results of the application of the aboriginal Bulgarian vaccines--against the Crimean hemorrhagic fever, parotitis and herpes, which are produced in a limited number of countries of the world. The anti-herpes vaccine has an efficiency unknown anywhere else: 90 percent.

Bulgaria was the third in the world (following the USA and France) to have developed methods for production of human serum albumin--an extremely costly preparation (its price at the international market reaches as high as 1,700 US dollars per kilogram), which is applied in conditions particularly dangerous for life. Bulgarian specialists helped to set up production of albumin and gamma globulin in India.

COMMENT ON PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON BOMB COMPONENTS

DW191457Y Prague in German to Europe 1014 GMT 19 Oct 78 DW

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, at a time when the whole world said energetically no to the neutron bomb, when a successful conclusion of Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms--SALT II--seems imminent, and when disarmament is negotiated in the United Nations as the most urgent problem of today's world, more alarming news is coming from Washington. U.S. State Department representatives announced that President Carter ordered the production of a new generation of tactical nuclear warheads that could be turned quickly into neutron weapons. White House spokesman Jody Powell later on supplied an official confirmation of that report and outlined it in detail by stating that production of these so-called key elements of the neutron bomb will begin, so that an eventual production and introduction of the neutron bomb in the U.S. Army will be considerably stepped up. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown simultaneously informed the West European NATO allies at the 2-day session of the so-called atomic planning group of that offensive military alliance in Brussels about Carter's orders. The fact that the American found a very cool response in this body indicates that Washington's NATO partners have no doubts about the risks of using the neutron figure on the chessboard of world politics. The militarists in the United States made many fortunately unsuccessful attempts in postwar times to gain strategic military superiority vis-a-vis the USSR. The Washington politicians simultaneously mention an alleged Soviet military threat and an invented supremacy by the Soviet Union, doing so in a situation where a balance of strategic forces exists between the USSR and the United States.

The report that the White House has given the green light to the neutron bomb makes it clear that as previously there are influential forces in the United States who wish to dictate their conditions to the world because they have a monopoly on some miracle weapon. Washington ignores Soviet proposals to mutually refrain from the production of neutron bombs. We harbor no illusions. Whether the neutron bomb will be produced or not in the United States will be decided by the military industrial complex and by those who are directly interested in the production: The Rockefeller clan, Mellon, the Morgan groups and others. The political leadership of the United States headed by President Carter ought to examine the international situation soberly, considering that the Soviet Union has available means to take appropriate steps to respond to the production of the American neutron bomb. Not a balance of fear but a balance of confidence paves the way to securing world peace. This is the road to disarmament, supported clearly by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

REPORTAGE ON PELSHE-LED CPSU DELEGATION

Arrives, Greeted

AU191428Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[(Z)-signed report: "Exchange of Experiences"]

[Text] A delegation of the party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee led by Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee, arrived on Tuesday in Prague at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Other delegation members are Aleksey Kosarev, member of the party commission at the CPSU Central Committee; Vasiliy Drestyaninov, chairman of the party commission at the Moscow CPSU City Committee; Pa Rybalchenko, chairman of the party commission at the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and Galina Silverstovova, chairman of the party commission at the Leningrad CPSU City Oblast Committee.

During the stay of Soviet comrades in Czechoslovakia, there will be a mutual exchange of experiences on realization of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress and on the work of the control bodies of the party. At the airport the Soviet guests were welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. Vladimir Matskevich, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, also was present.

In the afternoon the delegation of the party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee laid a bunch of red flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, at the national monument on Zhivkov Hill in Prague. The Soviet comrades were accompanied during this reverent act by Miroslav Capka, head of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

A comradely conversation then ensued in the CPCZ Central Committee Building during which the Soviet delegation led by Arvid Pelshe, and leading officials of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, led by Miroslav Capka, exchanged experiences on the activity of the two fraternal countries' control organs.

Meets Kapek

ID181912Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's party Control Committee headed by Arvid Pelshe, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the party Control Committee, had a meeting today with Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Committee, and other representatives of the Prague party organization. In a friendly meeting they exchanged experiences on the implementation of the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress. They also informed each other about internal party life and ideological-educational work.

At a subsequent meeting with members of the control and auditing commission of the CPCZ, Comrade Pelshe talked about the forms, methods and effectiveness of the work of the party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee.

Visits North Bohemia

ID200858Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's party Control Committee headed by Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee, visited the North Bohemian region today. The guests visited the Bizuterie enterprise in Jablonec and Nisou, and this afternoon they will inspect the united agricultural cooperative in Jenisovice and visit Liberec.

MARJAI-LED HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD191010Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] A Hungarian delegation headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Prague today to attend a festive session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The Czechoslovak delegation will be represented at the deliberations by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier.

MORE ON BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD192248Y Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak premier received here today visiting Burmese Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung.

Both representatives noted that cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully and said that further possibilities of extending relations must be sought.

It was stressed that Czechoslovakia can take an even greater part in the program of Burma's further industrialization. Earlier today, the minister inspected the Aero Vodochody enterprise (central Bohemia) which builds training jets of the L-39 Albatross type, and the Zetor tractor factory in Brno. The guest was accompanied to Brno by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Some 7,000 Zetor tractors have been assembled in Burma since 1970. Nearly 1,800 tractors of the 6711 type have been exported by the Brno Zetor to Burma. It has dispatched to Burma also smaller numbers of Zetors 3011 and 4011.

REPORTAGE ON METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

Israelis Attend

AU181305Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 17 Oct 78 p 4 AU

["(OVA)"-signed report: "Cooperation in Meteorology"]

[Excerpts] The seventh session of the European association of the World Meteorology Organization, which is a specialized UN organization, will take place in the Prague International Hotel from today to 25 October. The organization comprises 140 member-countries that are divided into 6 territories. The session is attended by 30 delegations from all European countries. The session is also attended by delegations from Jordan, Tunisia, Israel and Yemen--that are extra-European states belonging to the sixth territory--and by representatives of many international organizations.

The seventh session of the European association of the World Meteorological Organization will decide all possibilities of international cooperation and elaborate and specify the recommendations adopted at the preceding Budapest session, recommendations that are oriented toward further deepening international cooperation in accordance with the principles and conclusions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Strougal Receives Official

LD181916Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The chairman of the federal government, Lubomir Strougal, received David Arthur Davies, general secretary of the World Meteorological Organization [WMO], in Prague today. He praised the organization's meritorious work and stressed its important mission and positive results. He stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to support it so that the WMO would fulfill even better the tasks which have been set for the scientific and economic development of the world.

JAKES HEADS CPCZ DELEGATION TO DKP CONGRESS

LD191338Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, headed by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, left today for the German Communist Party [DKP] congress in Mannheim, FRG. Another member of the delegation is Vladimir Janku, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CONGRESS OF SVAZARM PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION OPENS

AU181307Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in CZECH 14 Oct 78 pp 1,8 AU

[Jaroslav Matousek report: "The 3d SVAZARM Congress of the Czech Socialist Republic Evaluates Its Work; Toward Further Successes in Paramilitary Upbringing and Sports"]

[Summary] The motto of the Third Congress of the Czech Union for Cooperation with the Army, opened on 13 October in the hall of the Central Cultural House of Railroad Workers in Prague, is: "Under the CPCZ's Leadership for the Further Successes of SVAZARM in Building and Defending the Socialist Fatherland." The opening ceremony was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee and National Front delegation, led by Tomas Travnicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and further consisting of Col Gen Frantisek Vesely; Miroslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Czech National Front Central Committee and Col Josef Dudek, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for State Administration.

Other guests of the first day of the congress were Gen Lt Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the CSSR SVAZARM Central Committee; Maj Gen E. Pepich, chairman of the Slovak SVAZARM Central Committee, further personalities of our public and political life and outstanding SVAZARM sportsmen. The delegates also welcomed representatives of the fraternal Soviet Organization DOSAAF, Gen S.I. Charlamov, hero of the USSR and deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and Gen L. Zalnerauskaze, chairman of the Lithuanian DOSAAF Central Committee.

The report of the Czech SVAZARM Central Committee was submitted by Maj Gen Miloslav Vrba, chairman of the Czech SVAZARM Central Committee. He said among other things: "What we appreciate most are the successes we have achieved in the standardized system of the population's and the youth' defense training and in the preparation of draftees and reserve soldiers and our share in civil defense." According to the report, the Czech SVAZARM organization comprised 513,228 members by 30 September 1978, who were gathered in 6,050 basic organizations.

This means that the membership base has grown by 178,424 members and 861 basic organizations since 1973. The basic prerequisite for the development of the membership base was the orientation toward youth. The number of young people organized in SVAZARM has increased 200 percent and the number of their clubs has reached 4,313. Young people play an outstanding role in sports and defense activities, be it among the shooters whose membership base has exceeded the 100,000 mark or among the motorists who comprise more than 222,000 members. In the afternoon discussion delegates spoke about the activities of their basic organizations and about the results achieved in the upbringing of the young generation. Colonel General Comrade Charlamov, deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, greeted the congress on behalf of his organization. The Third Congress of the Czech SVAZARM organization will continue on Saturday.

VECERNI PRAHA DISCUSSES YOUTH ALCOHOLISM

AU191528 [Editorial Report AU] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 17 October 1978 on page 5 carries Zdena Vejvodova's 800-word interview with physicians Dr Alena Svobodova and Dr Rudolf Vodrazka of the Prague Institute of Health Education on the results of their research concerning youth alcoholism.

The article, which is headlined "A Dangerous Drug," first states that the consumption of alcohol has increased rapidly in the CSSR in the last 30 years and reached a peak of more than 9 liters of "pure alcohol" per citizen in 1977; whereas the consumption of beer has doubled--according to the paper--in the last 30 years, the consumption of wine and liquors has more than tripled and is constantly increasing.

The results of the research concerning youth alcoholism are called "not exactly rosy" and the fact that young people underestimate the dangers of drinking alcohol is described as particularly "disquieting." According to the results of this research, only 50 percent of all 15 year olds are teetotalers; one-third drinks beer and wine, and 14 percent of this age group adds "something sharper" to this list of beverages "from time to time." The authors of the research discovered that between the ages of 15 and 18 there is a "dramatic deterioration" of the situation. Among the 18-year-olds only 17 percent are teetotalers. When asked about the main "culprits," the authors of the research state that it is the parents in particular who are responsible for children's early experience with alcohol since--as the research showed--children's attitude toward alcohol depends on their parents' attitude. The parents also are blamed for young people's joining "gangs of boozers" because--so the authors say--it is the parents' responsibility to control the manner in which their children spend their leisure time.

In the next section of the article, the two physicians criticize the habit of celebrating any festive occasion with the consumption of alcoholic beverages and point to the harmful nature of lolling about pubs "where young people waste time which they could use for recreation, entertainment or valuable hobbies." The last part of the interview deals with the negative influence of alcohol on youth's health and health in general and concludes by stressing that "socialist society does not consider teetotalism to be something odd but something positive" and that moderate drinking is the only acceptable form.

BRIEFS

KUWAITI ENVOY--Prague, 17 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak received here today Kuwait's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, resident in Rome, Muhammad Zayd al-Harbish, who is ending his tour of duty. They appreciated expanding bilateral trade and economic, scientific and technological cooperation. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS POPE'S SPEECH

AU191433Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[ADN dispatch from Rome: "Pope John Paul II Calls for the Consolidation of Peace"]

[Text] Newly elected Pope John Paul II has advocated in his first speech before the cardinals in the Sistine Chapel of Vatican City on Tuesday that the church should make an active contribution "to the everlasting and urgent cause of peace, development and international justice...." He added that in doing so the church should not let itself be prompted "by any intention of political interference." The duty to act for peace is all the more pressing since tensions and conflicts are continuing in quite a few regions of the world. He made an appeal to work for a decent life for all. The church's particular solicitude must go to the poorest and weak.

He underscored the continuing significance of the Second Vatican Council and came out in favor of a dialog and for cooperation between the Catholic Church and other Christian churches and religions.

As the Papal Chancery announced on Tuesday, the installation of the new pope will take place this coming Sunday in Vatican City. Like his precursor, John Paul II will begin his pontificate with a plain ceremony and will renounce all coronation festivities.

HONECKER RECEIVES SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA

LD191708Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council today received Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] for a talk.

Sam Nujoma spoke about the course and results of the UN Security Council session on Namibia. He affirmed the determination of the Namibian people to continue the just struggle for independent statehood under the leadership of SWAPO, and to oppose with determination all neocolonialist maneuvers and imperialist intrigues.

Sam Nujoma paid tribute to the all-round support of the Namibian people by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, and by all anti-imperialist, democratic forces in the world. He cordially thanked the party and state leadership and the GDR people for their constant political and material solidarity.

Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that friendly relations between SED and SWAPO, which have deepened noticeably since the visit of Sam Nujoma in the GDR in December 1977, will develop even closer in the future.

The GDR will also in the future support in solidarity the struggle to abolish all relics of colonialism and every form of neocolonialism and racism. It is its firm conviction that the heroic struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, will lead to victory, and that it will be possible to begin the building of a sovereign and independent Namibia in peace.

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

Honecker Receives Council

LD191420Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] General Secretary of the SED Council Committee and Chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker, who is also chairman of the National Defense Council, today received the members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states visiting the GDR. Supreme Commander Marshal Viktor Kulikov made a report during the meeting and stressed that the united armed forces have successfully fulfilled the tasks given them in political and combat training. In this way they create all the prerequisites for conscientiously fulfilling their responsible military duty of protecting the peaceful development work in the fraternal socialist countries during the 1978/79 training year, too.

Erich Honecker praised the great efforts and achievements of the battle-tested armed forces of the Soviet Union and allied armies in securing militarily the revolutionary achievements of the socialist states as well as peace in the world. In view of the continued activities of influential circles of monopoly capital to block detente and to intensify the arms race, the responsibility of the allied forces is growing. That is why it naturally remains a class duty for the GDR to contribute to strengthening the defense force.

Further Report

LD191558Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Present at the meeting which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete accord were: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense; Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister for national defense and chief of Main Staff in the National People's Army; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security Affairs under the SED Central Committee; Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Lt Gen Horst Bruenner, deputy chief of Political Main Administration of the National People's Army (NVA). Also present were Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovsky, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA.

Kulikov Chairs Session

LD191926Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The regular session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries took place in the capital of the GDR from 16 to 19 October 1978. Representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR's National People's Army, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR, and the Czechoslovak People's Army took part in the work of the Military Council, which was led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces. The Military Council discussed the present activities of the joint armed forces. Agreed recommendations were adopted on the basis of an extensive exchange of views. The session passed in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of close cooperation and mutual understanding.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov gave a dinner for the participants at the end of the Military Council session. His invitation was accepted by, among others, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense and by Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

AXEN, FELFE, NAUMANN ATTEND DKP CONGRESS

LD191550Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim--A delegation from the SED Central Committee arrived in the FRG Thursday invited by the DKP party executive to take part in the DKP Congress in Mannheim. The delegation, led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is also composed of the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Felfe and Konrad Naumann, and Central Committee member Herbert Haeber. The delegation was welcomed cordially on its arrival by Herbert Mies, DKP chairman, and other members of the party Presidium and Executive.

Ambassador Ewald Moldt, permanent representative of the GDR in the FRG, also welcomed the delegation.

ECONOMIST DRAWS ATTENTION TO URBANIZATION PROBLEM

DW191112Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 16 Oct 78 DW

[Talk by Prof Kurt Lungwitz of the Berlin-Karlshorst College of Economics]

[Text] The growth of cities and the concentration of a constantly greater part of the people within them is an objective, historical process, which is linked with the social division of labor and above all with the growth of industry. The more the increasing productive forces led to the emergence and development of industry, the more necessary became large industrial settlements, the more necessary, hence was the concentration of a large number of people and labor in the cities. We can observe this process in both capitalist and socialist society. Let us only recall that towns such as Eisenhuettenstadt, Schwendt, or Hoyerswerda still were rural towns hardly known not too long ago.

In 1955, 15,000 people lived in Eisenhuettenstadt. Today they number about 50,000. This is three times the population figure within a period of about 20 years. In that period Eisenhuettenstadt developed into an important center of our iron and steel industry. It it generally known that Schwedt has developed into a significant center of petroleum processing and increased its population from 6,000 to more than 50,000 within about 30 years.

The enormous increase in the population of these towns was the prerequisite of industrial development just as it was its consequence. Naturally this required the readiness of many people to move to these towns, many of them having come from the countryside. Just like many social phenomena, urbanization is marked by the social system respectively ruling. Under socialism the urbanization is included in the process of overall social development; it is part of the general socioeconomic processes, the result of a development adapted to overall social objectives. This is also the starting point for the answer to our question concerning the prospects of urbanization. We find that under socialism it is adapted to overall social objectives.

Would it be beneficial to society and each member of society if the urbanization process were proceeding primarily or even exclusively in the traditional form, that is to say, as the growth of cities and the increase in urban population? It is easy to understand that in such a case the time would inevitably come when nobody would no longer be living in the countryside, then the countryside would be deserted. On the other hand the concentration of the people in the cities would cause problems, which would no longer be compatible with social interests. The expenditures of the cities would skyrocket, housing, town planning and traffic problems would hardly lend themselves to solution, the people would largely be isolated from nature. Further urbanization exclusively in this form would no longer be socially effective and would be at odds with the all-sided development of man. Where is the solution?

On the basis of socialist planning and management the scientific-technical revolution is being organically combined with the advantages of socialist society and utilized for the mode of life that serves our needs. This poses new requirements on urbanization as well. It cannot and will not be a mere process of moving from the village to the city but must be organized by society increasingly as the transformation of rural areas into urban areas, into urbanized areas. This decisive prerequisite to this end is the change in the character of agricultural work, which is increasingly based on highly developed industry-like methods.

This process already is in full swing, and we can see for ourselves every day that the characteristics of urban life, for instance a high cultural level, urban housing comfort and other comforts of life, become a normal thing in the countryside as well. The course toward urbanization described, which is new in comparison with the traditional course, not only prevents the one-sided concentration of people in the cities but also contributes toward the elimination of differences between urban and rural areas still existing. Eliminating these differences, hence, means above all to further change the character of work in the countryside.

In the GDR, a territorial distribution of the productive forces and the population had been left over from the capitalist past which in many respects is disproportionate, economically ineffective, and which cannot be harmonized with our socialist settlement policy. Regardless of all progress already achieved, therefore, the territorial conditions of our national economy and of our society must be perfected in keeping with our far-reaching goals. This applies, for example, to the settlement network of our country which is still highly dispersed. By the end of 1977 more than 70 percent of our communities had less than 1,000 inhabitants. The people living in these communities, however, accounted for as much as 15 percent of the total population.

NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION VIGOROUSLY PROMOTED

DW161221Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Oct 78 pp 89-91 DW

[Text] East Berlin is vigorously promoting the enhancement of nuclear power utilization--for the time being under continued disregard for the safety standards customary in the West. Helga Stoetzer, GDR journalist, disseminated some bad news. The Rheinsberg nuclear power plant, the reporter of the women's journal FUER DICH said, has caused an imbalance in the biological equilibrium of Lake Stechlin: "It derives from it as much as 480,000 cubic meters of cooling water which flows back after its temperature is increased by 10 degrees in the same quantity, namely, 1 million bathtubs full."

The frank report in the journal is in striking contrast to the public avowals of the GDR leadership, according to which the East German nuclear installations, without exception of Soviet design, do not inflict any harm on the environment. But what will also probably not be read in GDR publications in the future is by far more alarming.

Western scientists fear that a breakdown of the Red "Bruno Leuschner" reactors near Lubmin (880 megawatts) and Rheinsberg (80 megawatts) might have disastrous consequences. The reason: The Eastern reactors are so poorly equipped with safety features that they would not even be released for construction, for instance, in the Federal Republic.

Having analyzed the Eastern specialized press, the energy expert of the German Institute for Economic Research, Jochen Bethkenhagen, made the following summation: "Considering the present level of technology, mishaps of greater dimension cannot be ruled out--as slight as their probability may be. Thus, the Soviet Union and the GDR are waiving a steel-reinforced pressure-safety container which, in the event of a breakdown, would prevent the escape of radioactive gases, mist, and dust to the atmosphere and prevent the reactor from being damaged in the event of an airplane crash; and an adequate emergency cooling system which, in the event of breakdowns, would have to prevent the reactor core from melting.

As early as 1973 when the "Bruno Leuschner" nuclear power plant was built, northern diplomats lodged a protest in East Berlin against the absence of these safety precautions as they were afraid that after an accident, parts of Scandinavia might become radioactively polluted.

The protest, however, was to no avail. The evasive answer from East Berlin was that the nuclear installation insures "the full observance of the boundary ratings of protection against radiation recommended by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international institutions and stipulated by law in the GDR."

Finland, like the GDR an importer of Soviet nuclear power plants, meanwhile has drawn its own conclusions. It complemented the Loviisa-I pressurized-water reactor with nearly all components relevant for safety technology--from the pressure-resistant container to the emergency cooling system. "The whole thing," a Finnish diplomat told DER SPIEGEL in Bonn, "simply was too risky to us. GDR scientists are unconcerned. They consider exaggerated the safety doctrine widely spread in the West that even the "most serious mishap imaginable" must be controllable. The Eastern specialists aver that in the event damage occurs at all, it would be readily spotted by the operational personnel and it would be eliminated.

The true reason, however, that the GDR energy planners waived costly safety devices is as simple as it is logical: The Western propensity for enclosing reactors in ever more steel and concrete to prevent catastrophes is simply too expensive for them. Klaus Fuchs, once the atomic spy of the Soviets and now a member of the GDR Academy of Sciences, called it an "economically unjustifiable concept."

The financial dimensions had become obvious in 1974 when the West German Kraftwerk Union corporation conducted negotiations with the Soviets on the construction of two nuclear power plants near Kaliningrade. A comparison showed that under Russian safety regulations, the installation would have cost one-third less. It seems doubtful, however, whether East Berlin will be able to exercise austerity at the expense of safety in the future as well. Once nuclear reactors are used as long-distance heating sources on the outskirts of densely populated centers and as heat suppliers for big industry, as planned by the SED, even GDR specialists think that additional precautions will be necessary.

Ernst Adam, reactor-safety expert of the Dresden Technical University, recently revealed that the knowledge "about a multitude of courses of mishaps" and the effectiveness of emergency cooling installations would have to be "considerably enriched at that time." Adam and his research people must hurry along with their tests because the GDR is vigorously promoting the enhancement of its nuclear energy sector. The third power plant after Rheinsberg and Lubmin is under construction near Stendal and more are planned. By 1980 alone, 10 percent of the GDR's total electric output is to be generated by reactors--twice as much as in late 1977.

The excitement of the functionaries is understandable. There is still a shortage of electric power, especially during peak hours in the winter season. GDR citizens see this when the street lights, for instance, are turned off. Besides, the calorific value of East Germany's primary energy source, brown coal, is declining from one year to the next. And in the foreseeable future the brown-coal deposits will have been depleted.

Drastic austerity measures are now intended to contribute toward bridging the gap to the nuclear state. The SED rulers have decided to raise prices for industrial electric power, to force all the plants to account for their consumption, and to urge the local administrations to watch carefully that room temperatures prescribed for apartments and offices will not be exceeded.

Energy scientist Hans Pundt of the Dresden Technical University has spotted yet another squanderer. He demands that two principles must again prevail in the power-generating industry: "Cleanliness and discipline."

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETING DISCUSSED

LD190942Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Guenther Meisler commentary]

[Text] The so-called NATO nulcear planning group is meeting at NATO headquarters in Brussels for a 2-day round of discussions. Here are some comments by Guenther Meisler on the significance and tasks of this body:

Of all the institutions set up by NATO the nuclear planning group is doubtlessly one of the most dangerous and one whose activities must be followed with particularly keen interest. As its name indicates, this body deals with the planning, deployment and use of nuclear weapons. It also gives a further impetus to the development of nuclear weapons for mass destruction, and hence this group could also be described as one of the "germ cells" of the nuclear arms race.

At the forefront of the discussions at the current autumn meeting in Brussels will be questions arising from the long-term program endorsed at the Washington spring summit, which stressed as one of the main points the thorough modernization of the nuclear arms potential, or, to call it by its real name, NATO's continued nuclear arming. Seen from this point of view the announcement that the Brussels meeting participants will also inform themselves on the state of the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks is certainly not a good omen. One certainly cannot expect any positive impetus from these quarters, for in the past the most numerous and most vehement attacks on any agreement on arms limitation, existing or planned, have come precisely from the direction of the nuclear planning group. Conclusive evidence of the destructive attitude of this group is its stand on one of the cardinal problems of the present: The neutron bomb.

In order to forestall criticism it was again announced, as in the spring, that the problem of the neutron bomb would probably play no role in the talks. Listeners undoubtedly remember the impressive demonstrations against the neutron bomb in the Danish town of Frederikshaven. The public is not deceived. Who, other than the nuclear planning group, is the body responsible for the question of the neutron bomb in NATO, responsible in particular for the plans to deploy this inhuman weapon in Western Europe? Indicative of this is the fact that the group's discussions are being chaired by NATO Secretary General Luns in person, the very man who has described the temporary postponement of the serial production of the neutron bomb by U.S. President Carter all along as a wrong decision and who has fought against it. On the other hand, he apparently does not even think it worthwhile to discuss the Soviet proposal for a mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb at the round of talks he is chairing.

It is a good thing that the participants in the Brussels meeting cannot count on having the last word on these questions: Neither in the SALT negotiations at which further decisions are to be taken in Moscow next Sunday, nor in the case of the neutron bomb. The UN special session and the World Peace Council have called for a week of action against these barbarous weapons of mass destruction and in favor of arms limitation and disarmament. Seven hundred million signatures have been submitted in all countries of the world this year for a halt to the arms race; further millions will follow. NATO headquarters would be well advised to take note of this.

MANAGEMENT OF COMBINES REVIEWED IN EINHEIT 10/78

AU1816Z1Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Helmut Caspar Review of the Contents of EINHEIT Issue No 10/78]

[Text] A few weeks ago an exchange of experience of the SED Central Committee took place in Berlin on the development of existing and establishment of new combines. The concluding speech at the meeting, delivered by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is published in the latest issue of EINHEIT. Guenter Mittag explains in this speech why the combines have become the most important pillars of our economic development, not only qualitatively, but also because of their contribution to the national economy. He explains how they contribute substantially toward accelerating the reproduction cycle.

"With the combines as the modern form of management in socialist industry and building industry, new possibilities ensue in the shaping of the developed socialist society to stimulate even more effectively the development of the advantages and motive powers of socialism, Guenter Mittag declares.

"We want to raise the management of the combines and thus the performance onto a substantially higher level. This goes primarily for the level of science and technology, that is, the quality of targets judged by current and future international standards."

With the headline "To Further Increase the Leading Role of the Party" Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, provides guidance for the 1978-79 party elections. It must be a matter of honor for all party organizations to carry out the party elections with fulfilled plans. "The more thoroughly the results of work are critically assessed and the future tasks are constructively discussed, the more the accountability election rallies will contribute toward perfecting the leadership activity and internal party life," Horst Dohlus writes. Other articles in the periodical deal with the class character of power and democracy, with the crisis of imperialism and with the question of how the capacity of our national economy can be improved with the aid of electronic data processing.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MSZMP CC SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU1810000Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

["Communique on the 12 October 1978 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held an enlarged session, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, on 12 October 1978. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the secretaries of the national Trade Union Council, the members of the Council of Ministers, leading staff members of the Central Committee departments of industry, agriculture and transport and economic policy and the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, and the editors general of the central daily papers participated in the session.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its recently deceased member, Comrade Istvan Friss. The Central Committee discussed and approved:

--A report submitted by Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues;

--A report submitted by Comrade Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Central Committee, on the position of the building and building materials industries, and tasks of their further development; and

--Guiding principles, submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, for a plan of dwelling construction and management until 1990.

I. The Central Committee reviewed the international situation and approved the foreign political activity pursued by the leading party and state organs since the latest session.

1. Our party and state relations with the fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community have continued to strengthen, and have developed successfully.

The meeting between Comrades Janos Kadar and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea in July was an event of outstanding significance. The meeting reaffirmed the unity between our parties and countries, and the historic friendship, based on common principles and identical objectives, between our peoples which successfully contributed to the development of our multifarious relations and the continued intensification of our cooperation. It was manifest at the talks that today, when the pursuit of a policy of detente comes up against increasing resistance by imperialism, our parties attach particular significance to the unity of the socialist community and the collaboration of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The Central Committee established with satisfaction that the visit by our party-government delegation in the Polish People's Republic in June further strengthened our relations. The talks conducted in a spirit of complete unity and agreement served multifarious cooperation between the two parties and countries, and traditional friendship between the Hungarian and Polish peoples.

A Hungarian party-government delegation participated in the spirit of fraternal solidarity and sincere friendship on the national holiday of Cuba, the 25th anniversary of the siege of the Moncada Barracks. Our party and government was represented at the festivities staged in honor of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK.

The Central Committee emphasized that it regards the 32d CEMA session, recently held in Bucharest, as an important juncture in the intensification of socialist economic integration. It attaches great significance to the long-term special programs endorsed to develop the energy and raw material production, the agriculture and food industry and the machine industry from the viewpoint of the further development of the Hungarian people's economy.

2. The Central Committee established that, because of the increasing activity of extremist imperialist forces, the process of international detente has slowed down. In spite of this, there is no rational alternative for mankind other than peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

The detente process is slowed down primarily by the fact that aggressive circles of monopoly-capitalist groups intensify the arms race. Before their own public opinion, they want to justify their endeavors--which are at variance with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world--by reviving the old fabrications about a Soviet military threat. The aggressive imperialist circles hinder the liquidation of the existing critical points and create new tensions; they repeatedly attempt to intervene in the socialist countries' domestic affairs and, through various means of political and economic pressure, they strive to prevent independent national development and the aspirations of peoples that have embarked on the path of social progress.

The Chinese leadership more and more overtly supports the policy of the extreme imperialist circles. Our party and people resolutely disavow the Maoist leaders' nationalist, hegemony-seeking foreign policy which causes grave damage to the cause of socialism, progress and peace. We condemn the Chinese leaders' flagrant provocations and intervention in the domestic affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We are in solidarity with the Vietnamese people and support their efforts to defend their country's independence, and to successfully continue socialist construction.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are making effective efforts to preserve and expand the achievements of detente. Progressive and peace-loving forces come out in favor of detente throughout the world. Also, middle-class politicians, considering the international realities, contribute to the continuation of detente.

Disarmament is the fundamental question of the continuation of detente, and the consolidation of international peace and security. Our country, together with the countries of the socialist community, goes all out to curb the arms race and acts with resolution at international forums to foster disarmament measures. In this regard, it is imperative that agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States as soon as possible. It would serve the consolidation of European peace and security if the NATO countries responded constructively, in conformity with the principle of equal security, to the Warsaw Pact countries' latest proposal at the Vienna talks devoted to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Now, as before, the Hungarian People's Republic strives to develop its cooperation in keeping with the policy of peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems in Europe and beyond our continent's borders alike. This purpose was served by the interstate talks held in recent months between representatives of our country and those of Austria, the FRG, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Iran and Australia.

3. The Central Committee established that the Israeli-Egyptian separate agreement brought about through U.S. mediation disregards the interests of most Arab states and the Palestinian people, and hinders a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis. The Central Committee reaffirmed that a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and a restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the establishment of an independent state, are indispensable for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis.
[paragraph continues]

Only thus can the independent and secure existence as a state of all the countries in the area be guaranteed. Peace in the Middle East can only be created at talks which include all the parties concerned, with the equal participation of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people building socialism are in solidarity with the progressive forces and movements of the Middle East area. In addition to the strengthening of our bilateral relations, we voiced this solidarity on the occasion of the visit by Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in our country, through our party-government delegation's participation in the jubilee festivities of the Republic of Iraq, and at our talks in Budapest with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and representatives of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

4. Despite extremely difficult circumstances and constant provocations by imperialism and the racist regimes, several African countries are continuing to advance on the path of socialist development they have themselves chosen. Our party and the Hungarian people support their struggle to defend their national independence, to liquidate the backwardness inherited from the colonial past, and to further their peoples' national-social advancement.

Constantly expanding relations and cooperation between us and mutual solidarity were manifest in and strengthened by visits in Hungary by a Mozambique party and state delegation led by President Samora Machel, a party-government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, and our party-government delegation's participation in the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

5. As before, the MSZMP Central Committee has also pursued extensive international activity since its last session. Central Committee representatives conducted talks with leaders and representatives of the United States, British, Argentine, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Danish, Finnish, French, Guayana, Iraqi, Israeli, Jordanian, Congolese, Cuban, Italian, Austrian, Panamanian, Portuguese, Senegalese, Syrian, New Zealand and Vietnamese fraternal parties. MSZMP delegations participated in the congresses of the Australian, Cypriot, Finnish, Greek, Indian, Yugoslav, Spanish, Sri Lankan and Swiss communist parties. The meetings served well the exchange of views on topical issues of the international communist and workers movement. They contributed to the deepening of bilateral relations and the strengthening of collaboration among the fraternal parties.

Our party's representatives had discussions with delegations of the German Social Democratic Party, the Chilean Socialist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and the Belgian Socialist Party paying a visit to our country, and participated in the congresses of the Jamaican People's National Party and the British Labor Party. The discussions facilitated a more thorough mutual acquaintance with each other's positions, and an exploration of further possibilities for cooperation in the quest for a consolidation of peace and international security and universal human progress.

6. Also in the most recent period, the extensive active international endeavors of the PPF, the peace movement, the Hungarian trade unions, the KISZ and other social and mass organizations and movements served well our country's foreign political objectives and the cause of detente and social progress. The Havana world youth meeting, which furthered the cause of social progress, peace and friendship among peoples and the struggle against imperialism, was a significant event. The delegation of Hungarian youth represented the aspirations of our youth and people in a worthy manner at the meeting.

II. The Central Committee reviewed the position of the building and building material industry and defined the tasks of its further development. It established that its 1964 resolution on the work of the building industry has achieved its purpose--the development of the sector has accelerated. [paragraph continues]

A building and building material industry with a potential for great accomplishments has been created. This is increasingly contributing to the national product and to the enhancement of national assets.

1. Since 1960 the output of the building industry has trebled. Production increases were due to the improvement of work productivity in recent years. Hundreds of industrial and agricultural enterprises have been built or expanded by new units including significant plants such as the Gagarin thermal power station, the aluminum silicate factory of Ajka, the synthetic fertilizer factory of Pet, the cement factory of Hejocsaba, the corrugated cardboard factory of Dunaujvaros, the meat combine of Gyula and the refrigeration plant of Zalaegerszeg. The country's road system has been improved and expanded, and the building of expressways has begun. The completed subway lines have considerably improved mass transportation in Budapest.

The achievements of the building industry are shown by an overfulfillment of the 15-year housing construction plan, and expanding system of health, educational, cultural and sports institutes and many other establishments improving the living conditions of the population. Following large-scale construction projects, our cities have developed. A large portion of our cities have been enriched with modern city centers and housing estates. Several new socialist cities have been established. The appearance of villages has also changed a great deal in our country.

The industrialization of construction has made considerable progress. Its technical standard has risen. Modern building methods and technologies are being applied on a broader scale. The capacity of building machinery has increased fourfold. Ten prefabricated panel factories have been established, the overall capacity of which produces enough materials for the construction of 30,000 dwellings annually. The implementation of a lightweight component construction program has begun. The requirements of the people's economy and the population could be better satisfied through an overhaul of building material enterprises and the establishment of new plants.

Alongside the development of the building and building material industry, the living and working conditions of the sector's working people have improved, and their vocational skill and political and general education have risen. The Central Committee has concluded, with appreciation, that the building industry has contributed considerably to the accomplishment of our social, economic and community development objectives. The results stem mainly from the devoted work of the working people of the building and building material industry. The steadfastness and good example of the main cadre, which encompasses about half of the working people, and the socialist brigades excelled in this context.

While recognizing the great achievements of the building and building material industry, the Central Committee noted that, because of objective and subjective reasons, the sector's development was not smooth and fell short of the increasing requirements. Today, as well, the internal disproportions of the building industry make the accomplishment of tasks difficult. A deficiency manifests itself mainly in the activities of the crafts and assembly industry, utilities, structural engineering and building maintenance. The diversity of building industry machinery makes providing components difficult. Labor organization is not sufficiently in conformity with the requirements of the industrialization of construction. Machinery and working hours are insufficiently used and there are still many justified objections about quality.

The accomplishment of tasks according to plan and the scheduled implementation of investments are delayed by the fact that preparations for investment projects and cooperation among the enterprises participating in construction are often inadequate. Compared with the available building industry capacity, there are still too many investment projects in progress. The duration of completing projects is longer than justified, the envisaged costs are often exceeded. [paragraph continues]

The planned nature and continuity of the construction of housing are upset by deficient plot preparations. The fact that the construction of schools, health facilities and services does not keep pace with housing construction causes many problems for the population.

2. The Central Committee established: The objectives defined in the 11th congress' resolutions and the party's program declaration demand a considerable increase in the building industry's production capacity, and an improvement of the standard of management and organization. The building and building material industry must satisfy construction requirements serving the development of the economy and the improvement of living conditions, according to plan, more effectively and in better quality than heretofore.

The building industry's resources must be concentrated primarily on an acceleration of large-scale state investments and investments serving the expanison of the export base, and on the construction of dwellings and their ancillary facilities. Simultaneously, greater attention must be devoted to insuring the prerequisites necessary for accelerating building maintenance and overhaul jobs.

The industrialization of construction must be continued. By taking better advantage of our domestic resources and the possibilities of the socialist international division of labor, it is necessary to improve the building and building industry's technical endowment and standard, and providing it with materials and components. A more rapid and extensive dissemination of modern construction methods must be encouraged.

Improving the standard of leadership and plant and labor organization, and a more rational use of equipment and manpower, constitutes a fundamental requirement. The increase of the building industry's production will have to result from an improvement of work productivity in the future as well. Improving manpower management and insuring employment according to plan are tasks that cannot be postponed. Vocational training and extension training, and medium and high level specialized training must be attuned even more to practical requirements. Material and moral recognition must manifest the quality of the job accomplished, and must manifest the outstanding performance more than heretofore. Forms of payment according to results, which encourage more organized and effective work and work of better quality, must be applied on a broader scale. Work discipline and the use of working hours must be considerably improved. Economy must be strictly enforced in economic and technical planning and implementation alike.

Satisfying the requirements of the building industry and the population more evenly and on an improving standard is the main task of the building material industry. It must take better advantage of domestic raw material assets, expand the supply of building materials and increase economical exports.

The industrial background to the building sector must be developed. Metallurgy, the machine and chemical industry and the timber and textile industry must insure the capacities necessary for this. Industry, trade and transport must satisfy the needs of the building industry on a higher standard.

The living and working conditions and social and cultural endowments of the working people of the building and building material industry must be further improved. Measures are necessary to counteract the disadvantages due to changing working places and the absence from families. The building of workers' hotels and the modernization of existing ones must be continued.

3. Creating a better harmony between construction requirements and the capacity of the building industry demands improving the standard of central planning and directing work. The plan for the people's economy must lay better foundations for a development of the building industry in proportion and coordinated with that of the rest of the sectors, a development attuned to requirements.

The economic regulation system must foster a closer link between the building industry's development and work, and the tasks envisaged by the plan for the people's economy. It must make allowances for the characteristics of the construction sector.

Great attention must be paid to improving the organization of the investing process, developing mutual interests among investors, planners and contractors, and strengthening their cooperation and a disciplined fulfillment of contracts. Programs to be realized must be developed jointly by the investors, planners and contractors. Their interests and responsibility must be closely linked to the implementation of the approved program.

The tasks facing the building and building material industry also impose greater demands on the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development. The ministry should pay particular attention to fostering an acceleration of technical-technological development, and a proportionate development of state, cooperative and household building organizations. It should encourage and support the initiatives of enterprises. The ministry should strengthen its relations with the major supervisory authorities directing individual building industry organizations and with the councils.

The nationwide building industry enterprises should concentrate their activity on completing the most important investment projects of the people's economy. The regional state building industry enterprises must prepare themselves to accomplish their increasing and varied tasks, and develop, to this end, their assembly, specialized and other capacities. The building organizations of agricultural enterprises should continue to carry out a considerable portion of agricultural construction projects. Also, in the future, as before, building industry cooperatives and the enterprises operating under the direction of councils should satisfy primarily the building requirements of the population.

Modern methods of management and enterprise organization should be more extensively applied than before by building and building material industry enterprises. To benefit from the advantages of specialization, interenterprise cooperation should be strengthened and further developed.

4. Scientific research must be more closely tied to the building industry's requirements and tasks. Branch research activity should promote laying the foundations for modern manufacturing processes through a more rational and concentrated use of available capacities. Research institutes should participate more actively in the practical introduction of scientific results and pay attention to assuming, applying and further developing foreign research achievements.

Extensive application of new technologies and architectural models, economizing with materials and energy, uniform and standard components, and the designing of structures commensurate with our material means and in conformity with their purpose are an important task of technical planning. Technical planners and architects should take all this into consideration in their quest for esthetic and varied architectural models, which are in harmony with the environment.

III. The Central Committee discussed and approved the guiding principles of the plan of housing construction and management until 1990. It established that the successful completion of the 15-year housing construction plan for 1961-75, the building of 1.05 million new dwellings, constituted a turning point in the housing situation. One-third of the country's population, over 1 million families, moved into a new dwelling during this period. The construction of housing continued dynamically also in recent years: Together with the output expected this year, over 270,000 dwellings will have been completed in the first 3 years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

The continued improvement of housing conditions will remain an important task. Efforts must be made by the state and the population alike to gradually satisfy housing requirements to a large extent by 1990. Alongside the building of new dwellings, overhauling and modernizing old dwellings must be accelerated, and housing management must be improved.

1. The second 15-year housing construction plan envisages the building of 1.2 million new dwellings in the 1976-1990 period. In harmony with the resources of the people's economy, the average basic area of dwellings must be increased and their equipment and quality must be improved. To satisfy extensive and varied demands, the proportion of both dwellings consisting of several rooms--dwellings suitable for accommodating large families--and that of smaller dwellings suitable for childless couples and single people must be increased. Also, the building of houses for old-age pensioners must be continued.

Most new dwellings should be contained in modern blocks and some 50-60 percent of them should be in multi-storied buildings. The housing situation in large cities and cities in general should be improved at a more rapid pace. Approximately two-thirds of the new dwellings should be built in the cities, including 300,000 dwellings in Budapest.

An increasing portion of city dwellings should be built in city ward-size areas. Educational, health, commercial and other service facilities should be completed simultaneously with the new dwellings. Also in the future, mostly single family houses should be built in the villages, but a more rational use of open areas suitable for building and an increase of the number of colony-like family houses with several dwellings should be fostered.

2. Maintaining, overhauling and modernizing dwellings is an important task requiring more attention and methodical work than before. Delayed and scheduled renovations must be speeded up.

By 1990, simultaneously with continuous maintenance, 100,000-120,000 state-owned dwellings without all conveniences must be turned into 50,000-60,000 well-equipped dwellings of a larger basic area and 70,000-80,000 dwellings with some conveniences must be turned into dwellings with all conveniences. An increased participation of the people, through their own work, in the maintenance of dwellings should be fostered.

3. Housing construction and maintenance is a social task, the material burdens of which will be borne jointly by the state and the people also in the future. The proportions of the assumption of the burden must be determined in conformity with our economic possibilities and the objectives of our standard of living policy.

In satisfying housing requirements, as before, several means will have to be applied. These should encourage an intensified conclusion of the resources of the people, enterprises, cooperatives and institutes and promote a safe fulfillment of the housing construction plan.

The number of state-owned tenement dwellings should be increased. As compared with 23 percent at present, approximately 30 percent of the new dwellings should be state-owned tenement dwellings built in the years of the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans.

The construction of privately-owned dwellings will have to distinctively satisfy the requirements of the people also in future. The advantages of cooperation must be better used. The role of housing construction cooperatives must be increased in the building of private, multi-story apartment houses and family houses. The construction of private dwellings must be fostered, as before, through appropriate credits, the provision of prepared sites, a simplification of procedures by the authorities, an expansion of the range of standard plans and the hiring out of building machinery. It is necessary to increasingly rely on the people's inclination to participate in housing construction through their own resources and work.

To satisfy housing requirements more rapidly and distinctively, exchanging dwellings should be institutionalized and become an integral part of the management of dwellings. The councils should use some of the new state dwellings directly for encouraging the exchange of dwellings.

In housing construction and management, in the future, as before, it must be insured that families with several children, newlyweds and industrial workers acquire housing on a priority basis.

The accomplishment of the objectives in housing construction and management envisaged by the Fifth 5-Year Plan is progressing sucessfully. The housing construction management tasks of the coming decade will have to be laid down specifically in the 5-year plans for the people's economy.

The party organizations, mass organizations and social movements have greatly contributed to the achievements of the building and building material industry and housing construction.

In order to successfully accomplish its tasks, the party's work in economic direction and political organization and supervision must be strengthened. The party organizations working in the building and building material industry should support the economic management of enterprises in creating prerequisites for more methodical and effective work, and mobilize all party members and the entire collective for accomplishing the tasks laid down in the resolutions. Enterprise managers should rely better on the institutions of factory democracy, and invite and take advantage of the remarks and suggestions of the working people.

The trade unions should contribute to the successful work of the sector's working people through activities furthering production, espousing the work competition movement, and accomplishing well their tasks in the protection of interests and education.

The KISZ should intensify enlightening and organizing activity, and its influence among young people working in the building and building material industry. It should help young people to adjust themselves to work. It should mobilize its members and young workers for the fulfillment of enterprise plans on schedule and with good quality.

The press, radio and television should foster the fulfillment of plans, realistically report achievements and problems, and contribute, through shaping public opinion, to insuring a deserved, greater appreciation of the working people of the building and building material industry.

The Central Committee appeals to the communists, the social, state and economic leaders, the working people of the building and building material industry, our workers class and our people to foster the country's economic development and the successful accomplishment of the construction tasks that insure a further improvement of the living conditions of the working people.

IV. The Central Committee has resolved to commemorate the establishment of the Hungarian Party of Communists, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard of the Hungarian workers class, this outstanding event of the history of the Hungarian working people, at a festive session in November.

FOCK HEADS MSZMP DELEGATION TO DKP CONGRESS

LD191522Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for Mannheim to attend the congress of the German Party [DKP]. The delegation is led by Jeno Fock, MSZMP Politburo member.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST STATES' HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTERS

LD192018Y Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct, MTI--Gyorgy Aczel, vice chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, both members of the Political Committee, [word indistinct] in Hungary's parliament building on Thursday the (?heads of) the delegations attending the conference of the socialist countries' higher education ministers. Present at the meeting were Vihaly Kornidsz, department head at the HSWP CC, Education Minister Karoly Polinszky and Health Minister Emil Schultheisz. At the meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, a [word indistinct] was made among other things of the results attained at the conference of topical issues of university and college education in the socialist countries and the further possibilities of cooperation.

The better preparation than so far of university and college students for the scientific and teaching work is an important condition of the advance of [words indistinct] technical revolution. Therefore, as it had been stated at the 11th conference of the socialist countries' higher education ministers concluded at West Hungarian Balatonaliga [as received] on Thursday, the cooperation between the fraternal countries has to be further developed also in this respect. It was considered to be of special importance to make even better the system of information in higher education. It was agreed that work groups of specialists of the countries concerned would continue to study elements and methods of the collaboration.

About 70 delegates and experts attending the conference discussed in detail 6 subjects. The great interest was shown in the item "problems and ways of training scientific and teaching cadres in higher education institutes". On the basis of the recommendations of the previous, 10th conference held in Moscow, specialists' work groups put forward suggestions among others on the development of training and extension training and these proposals were reaffirmed by the contributors. The representatives of youth organizations to the conference held a separate discussion on topical issues of the cooperation between the socialist countries' youth movements.

The Bulgarian ministry concerned pledged to stage the next, 12th conference of the ministers of higher education. The conference ended with the closing address by Hungarian Education Minister Karoly Polinszky. The foreign delegates got acquainted with activities of several Hungarian higher education institutes.

BRIEFS

LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION--Budapest, 16 Oct, MTI--Led by Hungarian Deputy Minister of Light Industry Sandor Sarosi, on Monday a delegation left for Yugoslavia to discuss questions concerning further development of cooperation in the cellulose industry between the two countries. The members of the delegation will also meet the secretary for timber, paper and cellulose industry of the Yugoslav Federal Chamber and will visit several cellulose factories in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Budapest, 16 Oct, MTI--Led by Under Secretary Dr Ferenc Molnar, a Hungarian delegation left Monday for Moscow to discuss timely issues of Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

JABLONSKI TO ATTEND PAPAL INAUGURATION CEREMONY

LD191900Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] PAP has announced that Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, will take part in the inauguration ceremonies for the pontificate of Pope John Paul II, which will be held this Sunday. The chairman of the State Council will be accompanied by: Kazimierz Kakel, director of the office for religious affairs; Jozef Czyrek, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stanislaw Trepczynski, Polish ambassador in Rome; Kazimierz Fablewski, director of the team for permanent working contacts with the Vatican; and Edward Barszcz, the mayor of Krakow.

Pope Sends Thanks

LD192334Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II has sent a telegram to Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. The pope writes:

I received with particular gratitude the congratulations and wishes, which were full of kindness and cordiality, sent by the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of a Polish son being elected to the capital of Saint Peter. With my whole heart I am with beloved Poland--the fatherland of all Poles. It is my fervent desire that Poland develop both spiritually and materially in peace, justice and respect for man. In the spirit of the dialog begun by the predecessors whose names I bear, I wish, with God's assistance, to do anything that may also be useful for the good of my beloved nation, whose history has been linked for 1,000 years with the mission and service of the Catholic Church.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH GROMYKO IN MOSCOW

LD192238Y Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, PAP--Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski, now on a visit to Moscow, today was received by members of the Political Bureau of the CC, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Marian Dobrosielski also met with the first deputy foreign minister, Viktor Multsev, and Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatoliy Kovalov.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S LUBSANGOMBO

LD191520Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian Peoples Republic Sonomyn Lubsangombo, who is leading a Mongolian delegation to the seventh session of the Polish-Mongolian intergovernment commission for economic and scientific cooperation in Warsaw. Basic problems of economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the immediate future, and also the main trends in the development of cooperation after 1980, were discussed.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS' MEETING NEAR WARSAW ENDS

LD191148Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct, PAP--Journalists, regardless of their affiliation to definite political and social systems, can and should make further contribution to the promotion of the ideals of peace and mutual understanding among nations.

This, in short, was the main idea of the two-day debates of about 100 outstanding mass media representatives from 26 countries of Europe and North America which ended in Jablonna near Warsaw yesterday. A businesslike, constructive and open discussion concerning the most essential problems of contemporaneity which are in the focus of attention of all societies and towards which nobody can remain indifferent, was not devoid of controversies in the opinions presented. No wonder, as the conference table was the meeting place of delegates of countries with different social and political systems, of people representing different opinions and stands. The dominant mood, however, was that of universal understanding and great responsibility of journalists for the creation of lasting roads leading to a better, more secure world.

UN DELEGATE OUTLINES POLAND'S STAND ON DISARMAMENT

LD191448Y Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, 19 Oct, PAP--Polish Delegate Eugeniusz Wyzner presented yesterday at the forum of the Political Committee of the 33rd UN disarmament session, Poland's official stand on disarmament. The Polish delegate stressed the necessity to take steps aiming at full implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session. He pointed to the crucial meaning of nuclear disarmament, of total ban on nuclear military test blasts and consolidation of nonproliferation regime. He emphasized the importance of an urgent and successful completion of the Soviet-American SALT negotiations for the improvement of the general political atmosphere in the world and creation of more favourable conditions for disarmament negotiations in other fields.

Eugeniusz Wyzner pointed to the urgent need of concluding a treaty banning the production of new kinds of mass annihilation weapons and of an agreement on eliminating chemical arms. The Polish delegate devoted special attention to the necessity of banning nuclear neutron arms in compliance with proposals submitted by socialist countries at the Geneva disarmament committee.

E. Wyzner also pointed to the efforts of Poland and other socialist countries aiming to ensure progress and reaching an agreement in the Vienna negotiations. The Polish delegate expressed also the hope that constructive proposals of the socialist countries put forward on June 8, 1978 would meet with a positive response of Western partners. Referring to the decisions contained in the final document of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session which stress the necessity to undertake ventures in favour of consolidating peace, the speaker pointed to the vital importance of Polish proposal to adopt a UN declaration on the preparation of societies for peace.

PRESS REACTION TO CARTER'S NEUTRON WEAPON DECISION

LD201030Y Warsaw PAP in English 0508 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Press review on neutron bomb, SALT]

[Excerpt] Commenting on President Carter's decision pushing a step forward the issue of neutron weaponry TRYBUNA LUDU's Ryszard Drecki writes that the currently disclosed--several days post factum--decision of the U.S. President about streaming a part of the next year budget to the production of new kinds of nuclear weapons, including also 'some elements' of the neutron weapon, must evoke deep concern in the world.

"The partial character of this decision does not make this concern smaller. President Carter took up his decision right at the time when the hopes for reaching a progress in the disarmament dialogue were heightened. This concerns particularly the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting the strategic armaments (SALT II). This decision, simultaneously, makes one reflect upon the attitude of a government, which on the one hand is conducting disarmament dialogue with the Soviet Union and optimistically assessing its chances, while on the other hand it is initiating enterprises which undoubtedly contribute to the intensification of the arms race.

"The whole problem cannot be viewed from the military angle alone. It concerns the deepest essence of the present phase of the detente process in its entirety. No one has any doubt that progress in military detente is the condition of the consolidation and development of political detente."

GLOS PRACY carries an editorial on the same subject which says in conclusion:

"Concern for a progress of detente, security of the nations and disarmament were the keynote of the majority of speeches made by representatives of 140 countries at the recently concluded general debate of the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly. Also the U.S. representative spoke of the striving to attain this goal. In the course of the session the socialist countries, including Poland and the Soviet Union, presented concrete proposals serving further detente and giving way to real disarmament steps.

"Also, as indicated by the speeches by U.S. and Soviet representatives, the question of the conclusion of the SALT II agreement has recently entered a favourable stage. Under these circumstances, American decision to undertake work on neutron weapons is not only incomprehensible, but must evoke great concern and raise firm protest."

After two days of consultations in Geneva with the U.S. delegation to the negotiations on limitation of strategic arms, American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is going to Moscow to conduct talks with Andrey Gromyko which will be a continuation of the talks held recently in New York and Washington, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY political commentator Karol Szyndzielorz.

"It is generally expected that the talks between Gromyko and Vance are, in a way, the last approach to a safe landing. One may presume that political experts have well prepared the landing ground. And yet another factor emerged recently facilitating the conclusion of a new SALT agreement--U.S. President Jimmy Carter voiced his desire to hold a summit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union thinks that such a meeting would be not only useful, but could also constitute another important step on the road to peace and detente.

"It is clear that favourable relations between the two world powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, provide the best guarantee of world peace. They are also an element of stabilization in international situations and create premises for successful cooperation. This is why special attention is being paid to Vance's mission and to results of this round of talks on difficult and important matters."

BRIEFS

MASS INFORMATION CONFERENCE--An interparty conference on mass information media and their role in educational work and in ideological struggle was held in Warsaw between 16 and 18 October. The conference was organized by the PZPR Central Committee. The conference was attended by delegations from 10 fraternal communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD]

CIVIC RALLY MARKS TOWN OF TIRNAVENI'S 700TH ANNIVERSARY

AU191937Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct, AGERPRES--Tirnaveni town, an old settlement in the heart of Transylvania, celebrated 700 years since documents mentioned it for the first time, on Octoger 19. A civic rally took place on the occasion, when Nicolae Veres, chairman of the Mures County People's Council, read out the message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the residents of the town.

On the same occasion, the Order of Labour, first class, was conferred on the town by a presidential decree, signed by Nicolae Ceasusescu.

Ceausescu's Message

AU191938Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct, AGERPRES--On the anniversary of 700 years of recorded history of Tirnaveni, Mures County, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a message of warm comradely greetings to the town committee of the RCP, the People's Council and to all inhabitants of that Transylvanian town.

The celebration of your town, the message reads, is an opportunity to recall and praise the rich traditions of the common fight the working people of this region--Romanians, Magyars, Germans, people of other nationalities--waged along the centuries against exploitation and oppression, for national liberty and social justice, for a better life.

Like all Romania's localities, the town of Tirnaveni has powerfully developed in the years of socialist construction on the economic, social and cultural planes, turning into a genuine centre of the Romanian chemistry, and important urban centre of our homeland. The new, flourishing life of this town--just as of the whole homeland--is the direct outcome of the translation into life of the RCP policy of industrializing and harmoniously developing all the regions of the country, of steadily raising the material and spiritual standard of living of the entire people. The enthusiastic work and the results recorded year by year by the chemists, glassblowers, builders and craftsmen of this ancient locality prove that only in the years of socialism, when the people become genuinely free and master of its destiny, can all the working people, irrespective of nationality, build in brotherhood their happy future, and have an ever higher material and spiritual standard.

The message highlights the particular results recorded in implementing the state plan, in administering and embellishing the town whose industrial output is today almost five times bigger than that of 1960.

The results are the fruit of the intense work of all the collectivities of working people in the enterprises and institutions of the town guided by the party committee and organizations, by the working people's councils.

In conclusion, the message expresses the wish that by the efforts and contribution of the broad masses of citizens, Tirnaveni flourishes and develops with every passing day, better administrated and having an intense economic, social, cultural and political life, offering its citizens ever better working and living conditions, the possibility of asserting themselves in all domains of activity, of making their contribution to Romania's general progress.

AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGER RECEIVES MINISTER AVRAM

AU191946Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] 19 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 19, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria, received Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Austrian government commission of industrial, technological and economic cooperation, whose 3rd session takes place in Vienna.

President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger expressed Austria's willingness to expand the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations with Romania.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARRIVES IN ITALY 19 OCTOBER

AU191935Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct, AGERPRES--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, arrived in Rome on October 19, for an official visit to Italy at the invitation of Arnoldo Forlani, minister of foreign affairs of that country.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER CRAXI ARRIVES 19 OCTOBER

AU191630Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Italian Socialist Party led by the party secretary general, Bettino Craxi, arrived this afternoon in Bucharest on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guests were met by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, Vasile Musat, Ghizela Vass, Constantin Mitea and other party aktivists.

CEAUSESCU GIVES INTERVIEWS TO ITALIAN, ARGENTINE JOURNALISTS

AU191222Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Italian publicist Massimo (Olni), foreign policy commentator and representative of Italian television. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave him an interview for Italian television.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also received (Marcos Shitriblum), publicist and representative of the Argentine paper CLARIN. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview for that newspaper.

Both receptions were attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

WAR VETERANS VISIT BULGARIA--A delegation of the organizational committee of antifascist war veterans and of the committee of former antifascist strugglers led by Reserve Col Gen Mihai Durca, paid a visit to Bulgaria between 9-16 October for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism. The delegation had talks with antifascist veterans and toured historic, economic and cultural units. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Oct 78 p 3 AU]

TITO CHAIRS 7TH SESSION OF LCY PRESIDENCY

LD192234Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi, 19 Oct, TANJUG--The 7th session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency, chaired by President Tito, was held today here in Hercegnovi, Southern Adriatic. Procedural questions regarding the current work of the Presidency and its working bodies were discussed.

LCY Presidency member Branko Mikulic was elected to chair the presidency for a term of one year. He will execute the functions entrusted to him and chair the presidency sessions, as authorized by and in agreement with the LCY president, when the LCY president is prevented from doing so personally.

The Presidency also discussed a number of topical questions regarding the LCY's international cooperation.

SFRY ASSEMBLY REJECTS 1979 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BILL

AU191550Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct, TANJUG--The Assembly of Yugoslavia yesterday rejected the government's draft resolution for economic development in 1979. The delegates rejected the economic bill as "too general, unclear and undefined" and therefore inadequate for the effective implementation of economic development policy.

At the session of the assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, the delegates made a number of specific objections to the draft resolution. They insisted that a "workable" document must fix the steps to be taken to stimulate economic growth, check excessive consumption and speed up the development of economically underdeveloped regions of Yugoslavia.

The delegates singled out economic growth as strategically the most important point in Yugoslav economic and social policy for 1979, noting that the present unfavourable situation in this regard is a factor which would limit implementation of the development policy outlined in the draft resolution.

The draft accompanied by these and all other objections has been sent back to the Federal Executive Council. The job of preparing a more adequate draft must be completed in less than two months, before the deadline for adoption by the Assembly of Yugoslavia of this important document fundamental to Yugoslav development in the coming year.

KOSTA NADJ ABSENT FROM SUBNOR CONGRESS DUE TO ILLNESS

LD191344Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budva--The Eighth Congress of the Federation of National War Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] ends its 3-day work session today.

Continuing the session, Janez Vipotnik informed the delegates that Kosta Nadj was under medical care due to a sudden illness which has prevented him from participating in the concluding portion of the congress' work. After the congress ends, comrades from the working Presidium will visit Nadj and inform him of the proceedings and conclusion of the congress' 3-day work session.

DOLANC ADDRESSES KOTOR PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD192039Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kotor--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, visited Kotor today, where he attended an augmented session of the municipal committee of the League of Communists. He was accompanied by Vojislav Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro; Jovan Vujadinovic, member of the LCY Central Committee; and Andjelko Kovacevic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro. On this occasion, Dolanc spoke to Kotor communists about the new role of the League of Communists in our society.

After the session, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium visited the roller bearing factory in Kotor.

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HODZA

AU182031Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Summary] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received Muhammad 'Abdallah Abbas Abu al-Hasan, newly appointed ambassador of Kuwait, who presented his credentials and "conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to President Tito and the Yugoslav Government and peoples from the emir of the State of Kuwait, Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and the Kuwaiti Government and people." On this occasion, Ambassador Abu al-Hasan noted that relations between Kuwait and Yugoslavia are "firm" and are constantly progressing on the basis of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. He pointed out that Yugoslavia's international policy "has evoked a great response and respect among the government and the people of Kuwait."

Thanking the ambassador for the greetings and conveying to him similar greetings in return, Vice President Hodza stressed that Yugoslavia "is truly satisfied with the results achieved and the successful development and constant expansion of Yugoslav-Kuwaiti relations and cooperation," and especially with "the very fruitful and increasingly richer cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait in the economic and scientific-technical fields." Noting the cooperation between the two countries in the international field, "Hodza expressed the conviction" that during the preparations for the Havana summit meeting of nonalined countries, "Yugoslavia and Kuwait will make their active contribution to realizing the aims of the nonalined movement" adopted at the Colombo summit meeting.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA ON EDUCATION RECIPROCITY

LD191940Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct, TANJUG--An agreement was signed here today between the governments of Yugoslavia and Romania on reciprocity for educational certificates and degrees issued in the two countries. The agreement was signed by the director of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Scientific, Cultural-Educational and Technical Cooperation, Krsto Bulajic, and Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nicolae Mihai.

BANK CONSORTIUM OBTAINS CREDIT LOAN FROM KUWAIT

AU191826Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Summary] In Ljubljana today, a consortium of five Yugoslav banks signed an agreement with the Kuwaiti financial institutions for a total credit loan of $70 million to finance the construction of several economic and transport projects in Yugoslavia. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

Under this agreement, the Ljubljana Bank will receive $16 million for the construction of a Ljubljana city bypass road; the United Belgrade Bank will receive $15 million for the expansion of the Smederevo Ironworks and a railway modernization project; the Vojvodina Bank will receive $15 million to finance the projects of the Naftagas, Jugoalat, Novkabel and Backa Palanka Prvi Maj work organizations; the Zagreb Economic Bank will receive $12.2 million for a project in Croatia; and the Sarajevo Economic Bank will receive $11.8 million for the construction of an agricultural combine. The total credit loan of $70 million will be available to the Yugoslav partners within 1 month. Following a 3-year moratorium, the loan will have to be repaid within 7 years. The representatives of the Kuwaiti financial institutions will remain in Ljubljana for another 2 days and will examine, together with their Yugoslav partners, the possibilities for further financial arrangements.

SERBIAN COURT PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TRIP TO PRC

AU191650Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Following his visits to Japan and the PRC, which lasted nearly 1 and 1/2 months, Prof Jovan Djordjevic, president of the Serbian Constitutional Court, returned to Belgrade just before the beginning of this broadcast. He visited Japan and the PRC at the invitation of Japanese universities and Chinese universities and the newly formed Academy of Social Sciences of China, respectively. Miladin Manojlovic had the following interview with Prof Djordjevic at Belgrade Airport:

[Question] Comrade Djordjevic, could you give us a few comments on your first impressions?

[Answer] My first impressions are completely satisfactory, considering the interest shown by the scientific community and the public at large both in Japan and the PRC regarding Yugoslav thought and experience in the fields of politics, law and economy.

[Question] At this early date, is it possible for you to comment on their views regarding your lectures on our development of self-management and our political system?

[Answer] Lectures were always followed by discussions and a discussion always implies, among other things, different views and even disagreements and confrontations. But I must say that basically all this was always loyal, tolerant and correct and that the dominant attitude in the PRC was that of a deep interest in everything that has been and is being created in Yugoslavia in the area of social sciences and in the area of the political and legal system.

[Question] You also met with a Chinese vice premier.

[Answer] Yes, I had an opportunity to exchange views with him. He wanted to hear my impressions and to receive some suggestions which I might possibly have regarding the further development of social sciences. In this connection, we agreed on the need for a deeper and more concrete cooperation between the scientific workers and scientific institutions and higher school institutions of the PRC and Yugoslavia through an exchange of publications and documents. He also agreed with my suggestion to compile as soon as possible a Chinese-Serbo-Croatian political and legal dictionary because any real scientific communication is impossible without an adequate dictionary of this kind.

JURISIC NOTES ACTIVITIES OF FASCIST, COMINFORMIST ENEMIES

AU191605Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] More than 300 representatives of the 350,000 members of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia are attending this professional organization's first all-Yugoslav consultative conference on the implementation of social self-protection, which opened today in Subotica. The conference will appraise the state of security in the country and determine its tasks in this important sphere of social life. Nikola Bulatovic reports:

The good security situation in our country grows in stature if we bear in mind the fact that the situation in a large number of countries is characterized by instability, terror, violence and an increase in crimes, Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, pointed out. He noted that the external enemies, particularly the fascist and the Cominformist emigrees, strive to transfer their primary activity to the country and set up their supporting bases here. In addition, within the country there are also certain hostile groups which act from various political positions and most often see a realization of their aims in outside interventions. Jurisic emphasized that in the present situation, these enemies do not represent any particular threat to the security of the Yugoslav society but that under (? certain) conditions they could be used, among other things, as a fith column.

As a society, it was said, we must oppose our country's external or internal enemies in an even more organized manner and on a wider front, with the ultimate aim of politically unmasking and destroying them as completely as possible. Jurisic pointed out that the enemies of various colors most often find a platform for joint activities on a nationalist foundation. A resolute political blow has been dealt to nationalism but it has not been completely beaten, Drasko Jurisic warned.

Citing data which shows a constant decline of economic and so-called political crimes that decreased last year by nearly 50 percent as compared with the preceding year, the deputy federal secretary for internal affairs said that this positive change has resulted primarily from the fact that the organized forces headed by the League of Communists have become active in eliminating deviations and in strengthening lawfulness in the society. However, despite these positive results in crime suppression, Jurisic said, we are far from a satisfactory situation.

ROMANIAN JOURNAL FAVORS 'INDIVIDUALITY' OF SOCIALIST PARTIES

LD192026Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct, TANJUG--The Romanian party journal ERA SOCIALISTA considers realistic conditions exist and also a need for a new conference of European communist and workers parties to discuss, among other things, a number of ideological questions. However, the necessary conditions have not been created, writes the same theoretical publication, for convening any world gathering of communist and workers parties.

In a lead editorial, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party of Romania reiterates the Romanian party's stands on questions of socialist construction and relations among parties. The journal comes out against a fixed "model" for socialist construction and against any directing center in the international workers party.

The Romanian party urges strict respect for the independence of every party and the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among parties, considering the affirmation of independence [words indistinct] contradiction with the solidarity of parties and their joint action for peace and international understanding.

Within this context, the Romanian Communist Party supports the quest of communist and workers parties for a road of their own and independent political strategies and tactics, and insistence on a choice of method and form of revolutionary struggle.

The journal views in this light the phenomenon of "Eurocommunism," which it describes as a developmental manifestation of the revolutionary struggle under different economic, geographic and historical conditions.

According to the Romanian party journal, there is no reason for "equality" of political strategy to lead to confrontations between parties, or, on the other hand, to the "absolutization" of concepts formed under specific conditions. The fact that some parties oppose "one model" of socialist construction does not justify ambitions to create some other model binding on other parties, concludes the Romanian party journal.

MAKEDONIJA REPORTS ON BULGARIAN TV SATIRE

AU191625Y Skopje Nova MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 15 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Permanent correspondent Filip Simonovski's report from Sofia]

[Summary] Directives for moral uplifting in Bulgaria have created an exemplary man to be selected from among the best in work or social activities. Such exemplary men are chosen in all collectives, their pictures are published and they are awarded medals, the highest reward being the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor. Such men are an institution.

"When one is aware of all this, a satire recently broadcast on Sofia television precisely about such 'exemplary men' really has a shocking effect. Lengthy discussions on the implications of this institution have suddenly obtained a different meaning and, although it is a matter of a satire, the actions of the Sofia studio will certainly cause a great stir in the public here."

The television film entitled "A Shining Example" deals with a young metal worker who does poor work, is often late or does not appear for work at all, and at the same time studies at a university where he is aided by a high-level decision that workers must not receive bad marks. One day, his supervisor had had enough and decided to fire the poor worker. On the same day, the teachers at the university discovered his thesis had been written by someone else and they expelled him. Then they both heard that the worker had committed suicide. Fearing an investigation, the factory director suppressed the dismissal and ordered that the worker be proclaimed a front-line worker. The same fear made the faculty proclaim him a genius of a scientist. Great commemorations were organized for the 'shining example' of a worker, and funeral processions proceeded from both the plant and the university only to arrive at the cemetery and discover there was no body to bury. The director of the factory and the representative of the university realized they had been fooled but agreed to remain silent since there was no point in ruining such a shining example.

This film "is one of the first film satires ever to appear on Sofia television. At the same time, it is the sharpest public criticism heard or seen here about the internal situation in the country because it is not only a caricature of an 'exemplary man' but also of relations within the community in general."

One must add that this has not been an isolated incident since public criticism has gained strength in Bulgaria recently. "This is also reflected in the newspapers, where articles appear which could not be published earlier as well as some readers' letters which would be similarly edited out if it were not for the present climate." The first sign of this was the appeal to the press by a closed plenum 2 years ago, urging the press to help the party in its struggle against negative phenomena. Measures were then taken to strengthen criticism in the mass media. "At the same time, however, it was stated most bluntly that excesses beyond the permitted limits would not be tolerated and that intervention would be swift and efficient." Sofia weekly ANTENA last year criticized the transfer of a Sofia university college to the province and felt such a swift and efficient intervention through a Rabotnichesko Delo editorial.

"It is difficult to say for the time being whether something similar will be the case with this film. The Sofia studio certainly would not broadcast a satire if it were expecting criticism to the contrary. Even if there is no aftermath, the very screening of the satire has been a singular event which will not be soon forgotten by the public."

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA--Jakarta--Zlatan Sazunic, SFRY ambassador to Indonesia, who is also accredited in Papua New Guinea, arrived in Port Moresby today where he presented his credentials to Tore Lokoloko, governor general of Papua New Guinea. Yugoslavia established diplomatic relations with Papua New Guinea in 1976, a year after it attained independence. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

IRAQI MILITARY DELEGATION--Belgrade, 16 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Iraqi Air Force and anti-aircraft defence of Iraq headed by Brig Gen Mohamed Yasan Hamas al-Yuburi, has arrived for an official visit to the Yugoslav Air Force and anti-aircraft defences. The Iraqi military delegation will visit a number of Yugoslav air [word indistinct] anti-aircraft defence units and institutions. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS--Belgrade, 16 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber today returned home after a six-day visit to France at the invitation of Maurice Couve de Murville, Foreign Affairs Commission chairman of the French National Assembly. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

IBRD VICE PRESIDENT--Titograd--Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro, today received in Titograd Munir Benjenk, vice president of the IBRD, and Gautan Kadzi, an official of the bank working with Yugoslavia, who are on a visit to Montenegro. On this occasion, the subject of discussion was the further promotion of cooperation between Montenegro and this largest international financial institution. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

HITACHI DIRECTOR GENERAL--Belgrade, 17 Oct, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic today received a delegation of the Japanese "Hitachi" firm, headed by the director general of the "Hitachi" international service, Shazywa Wada. During the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on results so far in cooperation between the renowned Japanese firm and Yugoslav economic organizations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]